

EXHIBIT A

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Exhibit A

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by virtue of certain refinements or practice. 2. A religious body, esp. a larger denomination. 3. A faction or beliefs. [ME *secte* < OFr. *sekte* < fem. p.part. of *sekte*.] 1. 2. Sectional. 3. ut; divide: *trisekt*. 2. Cut; divided; *us*, p.part. of *secare*, to cut. See *sec-*. *tar'fē-an* adj. 1. Of or characteristic of, or confined to the dogmatic limits of a; partisan. 3. Narrow-minded; parochial viewpoint. — *sec'tar'i-an-ism* (*rē*) *n.*, *pl.* -ries. 1. A sectarian. 2. A divided church, esp. a Protestant nonconformist. 3. Lat. *secta*, sect. See *sect*. *til'fē* adj. Of or relating to a mineral that is smoothly by a knife but cannot without a *sectilis* < *sectus*, p.part. of *secare*, to cut. *til'fē-ty* (*-tē*) *n.* 1. One of several components; a part of a written work. 3. Law. A division. 4. A distinct portion of a newspaper. 5. A town, county, or country. 6. A land area (2.59 square kilometers), 640 acres. 7. The act or process of separating; surgical cutting or dividing of tissue. 8. tissue, suitable for microscopic examination; a fruit, esp. a citrus fruit. 10. Representative as it would appear if cut by an intersecting internal structure is displayed. 11. Moments or voices in the same class considered as a band, an orchestra, or a choir. 12. A group of students taking the same course. 13. A road track maintained by a single crew. 14. sleeping car containing an upper and a lower berth. 15. A unit of vessels or aircraft. 16. One of two or more vessels or trains, given the same route and schedule. 17. a. The character of a section. b. The beginning of a section. c. The fourth in a series of reference marks. 2. To cut or divide (tissue) surgically. 3. hatch (part of a drawing) to indicate section. < OFr. < Lat. *sectiō*, *section-* < *sectus*, p.part. of *seco*.] *shā-nā* adj. 1. Of or characteristic of a section. 2. Composed of or divided into compartments. 3. A piece of furniture made up of sections joined together. — *sec'tion-al-ly* *adv.* *m* (*sēk'shā-nā-liz'əm*) *n.* Excessive devotion and customs. — *sec'tion-al-ist* *n.* *e* (*sēk'shā-nā-liz'ē*) *tr.v.* -ized, -iz-ing, -izes. 1. To divide into geographic sections. — *sec'tion-ize* (*sēk'shā-nā-liz'ē*) *n.* 1. A U.S. Army discharge certificate. 2. Slang. A soldier given such a discharge. 3. World War II U.S. Army Regulation 1300 provided for such a discharge. *n.* A work crew assigned to a railroad section. *n.* A laborer assigned to a section gang. *or*, -*tōr'* *n.* 1. Math. a. The portion of a circle between two radii and the included arc. b. A measure consisting of two graduated arms hinged at a vertex. 2. a. A division of a defensive position for which a unit is responsible. b. A division of an offensive position. 3. A part or division, as of a city. 4. A set of bits on a magnetic storage device that store addressable unit of information. — *sec'tor-ing*, -*tōr-s*. To divide (something) into sectors. *cutter* < *sectus*, p.part. of *secare*, to cut. *to'r'i-al* (*-tōr'ē-ā*, -*tōr'ē*) *adj.* *k/yā-lar* *adj.* 1. Worldly rather than religious. 2. Specifically relating to religion or to a religion. 3. Not advocating secularism. 4. Not belonging to or advocating secularism. 5. Occurring or observed once in a century. 6. Lasting from century to century. — *sec'u-lar-ism* (*sēk'yū-lā-riz'm*) *n.* 1. Religious skepticism. 2. The view that religious considerations are secondary to civil affairs or public education. — *sec'u-lar-ist* *adj.*

lar-ty (*sēk'yū-lār'ē*) *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. The condition or quality of being secular. 2. Something secular. *lar-ize* (*sēk'yū-lā-riz'ē*) *tr.v.* -ized, -iz-ing, -izes. 1. To transfer from ecclesiastical or religious to civil or lay use or ownership. 2. To draw away from religious orientation; make secular. 3. To lift the monastic restrictions from (a member of a religious order). — *sec'u-lar-iz-a'tion* (*-lā-riz-ā'shən*) *n.* *se-künd'*, *sī-künd'* *adj.* Bot. & Zool. Arranged or turned to one side of an axis. [Lat. *secundus*, following. See *sec-*.] *se-kür'* *adj.* -*cur'er*, -*cur'est*. 1. Free from danger or risk. 2. Free from risk of loss; safe. 3. Free from the risk of being intercepted or listened to by unauthorized persons. 4. Free from fear, anxiety, or doubt. 5. a. Not likely to fail or fail; stable. b. Firmly fastened. 6. Reliable; dependable. 7. Assured; certain. 8. Archaic. Careless or overconfident. — *se-cured*, -*cur-ing*, -*cur-es*. 1. To guard from danger or loss. 2. To make firm or tight; fasten. 3. To make sure. 4. a. To guarantee payment of (a loan, for example). b. To guarantee payment to (a creditor). 5. To get possession of; acquire. 6. To capture or confine. 7. To bring into effect. 8. To protect or ensure the privacy or secrecy of (a telephone line, for example). [Lat. *securus* < *sē*, without; *s(w)e* + *cūra*, care; see *cur-*.] — *se-cure'a-ble* *adj.* *se-cure'ly* *adv.* — *se-cure'ment* *n.* — *se-cure'ness* *n.* *se-cür'er* *n.* *Securities and Exchange Commission* (*sī-kyōōr'i-tēz*) *n.* U.S. government agency that supervises the exchange of securities so as to protect investors against malpractice. *se-cür'fē* (*sī-kyōōr'i-tē*) *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. Freedom from risk or danger; safety. 2. Freedom from doubt, anxiety, or fear; confidence. 3. Something that gives or assures safety, as: a. A group or department of private guards. b. Measures adopted by a government to prevent espionage, sabotage, or attack. c. Measures adopted, as by a business or homeowner, to prevent a crime such as burglary or assault. d. Measures adopted to prevent escape. 4. Comp. Sci. a. The level to which a program or device is safe from unauthorized use. b. Prevention of unauthorized use of a program or device. 5. Something desired or given as assurance of the fulfillment of an obligation. 6. One who undertakes to fulfill the obligation. 7. A document indicating ownership or ownership; a stock certificate or bond. [ME *securitas* < OFr. *securitas* < *securus*, secure. See *secur-*.] *se-cür'fē* (*sī-kyōōr'i-tē*) *n.* 1. A blanket or toy carried by a child to ward off anxiety. 2. Informal. Something that dispels anxiety. *se-cür'fē* (*sī-kyōōr'i-tē*) *n.* The permanent peacekeeping organ of the United Nations, composed of five permanent members and ten elected members. *se-cür'gār'd* *n.* A person hired by a private organization to guard a physical plant and maintain order. *se-cür'gār't* *n.* 1. Sediment. 2. Sedimentation. *se-cür'gār't* (*sī-dā'l'yō*) *n.* A city of central MO ESE of Kansas City. 19,800. *se-dā'n'* (*sē-dā'n'*) *n.* 1. A closed automobile having two or four doors and a front and rear seat. 2. A portable enclosed chair for a person, having poles in the front and rear and carried by two other people. [?] *se-dā'n'* (*sē-dā'n'*) *n.* A town of NE France on the Meuse near the Belgian border; site of the surrender of Napoleon on Sept. 2, 1870 in the Franco-Prussian War. Pop. 23,477. *se-dā-rim* (*sī-dār'im*, *sē-dār'im*) *n.* Judaism. Pl. of Seder. *se-dā'tē* (*sī-dā'tē*) *adj.* Serenely deliberate, composed, and dignified. [Lat. *sedatus*, p.part. of *sedare*, to settle. See *sed-*.] *se-date'ly* *adv.* — *se-date'ness* *n.* *se-dā'tē* (*sī-dā'tē*) *tr.v.* -*dat-ed*, -*dat-ing*, -*dates*. To administer sedative to; calm or relieve by means of sedation. *se-dā'tion* (*sī-dā'shən*) *n.* 1. Reduction of anxiety, stress, irritability, or excitement by administration of a sedative agent. 2. The state or condition induced by a sedative. [ME *sedation* < OFr. *sedation* < Lat. *sedatio*, *sedation-* < *sedare*, to calm. See *sedate*.] *se-dā'tive* (*sēd'ā-tiv*) *adj.* Having a soothing, calming, or tranquilizing effect; reducing or relieving anxiety, stress, irritability, or excitement. — *n.* A sedative agent or drug. [ME *sedatif* < Med.Lat. *sedativus* < Lat. *sedatus*, p.part. of *sedare*, to calm. See *sedate*.] *se-dā'ty* (*sēd'n-tē-ē*) *adj.* 1. Characterized by or requiring sitting. 2. Accustomed to sitting or to taking little exercise. 3. Remaining or living in one area, as certain birds; migratory. 4. Attached to a surface and not moving freely, as a barnacle. [Fr. *sedentaire* < OFr. < Lat. *sedentarius* < *sedens*, p.pr. of *sedere*, to sit. See *sed-*.] — *sed'ly* (*-tār'ē*) *adv.* — *sed'en'tar'i-ness* *n.* *se-sā'dor* (*sē-sā'dor*) *n.*, *pl.* Se-ders or Se-dar'im (*sī-dār'im*, *sē-sā'dor'im*) *n.* Judaism. The feast commemorating the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, celebrated on the first night or on the two nights of Passover. [Heb. *seder*, arrangement, Seder.] *se-se* (*sē-sē*) *n.* Any of numerous grasslike plants of the family *Scitaceae*, having solid stems and leaves in three vertical rows. [ME *segge* < OE *segg*. See *sek-*.]

Sedge-moor (*sēj'mōōr'*, -*mōr'*, -*mōr'*). A marshy tract in SW England where the forces of James II defeated the Duke of Monmouth (Jun. 6, 1685). *se-di-le* (*sī-dī'lē*) *n.*, *pl.* *se-di-lla* (*-dīl'yā*, -*dīl'ē-ā*). Eccles. One of a set of seats, usu. three, for the use of the presiding clergy, traditionally placed on the epistle side of the choir near the altar. [Lat. *sedile*, seat < *sedere*, to sit. See *sed-*.] *sed-i-ment* (*sēd'ā-mant*) *n.* 1. Material that settles to the bottom of a liquid; lees. 2. Solid fragments of inorganic or organic material that come from the weathering of rock and are carried and deposited by wind, water, or ice. [Lat. *sedimentum*, act of settling < *sedere*, to sit, settle. See *sed-*.] *sed-i-men-tar-y* (*sēd'ā-mēn'tā-rē*, -*mēn'trē*) also *sed-i-men-tal* (*-mēn'tl*) *adj.* 1. Of, containing, resembling, or derived from sediment. 2. Geol. Of or relating to rocks formed by the deposition of sediment. *sed-i-men-ta-tion* (*sēd'ā-mēn-tā'shən*, -*mēn-*) *n.* The act or process of depositing sediment. *sed-i-men-tol-o-gy* (*sēd'ā-mēn-tōl'ō-jē*, -*mēn-*) *n.* The geologic study of sedimentary rock. — *sed'i-men'tol'og'ic* (*-mēn'tl'ō-j'ik*), *sed'i-men'tol'og'ic-al* (*-i-kəl*) *adj.* — *sed'i-men'tol'ogist* *n.* *se-di-tion* (*sī-dī'shən*) *n.* 1. Conduct or language inciting rebellion against the authority of a state. 2. Insurrection; rebellion. [Ult. < Lat. *sedition*, party strife: *sed-*, *sē*, apart; see *s(w)e-* + *titio*, act of going (< *itus*, p.part. of *ire*, to go; see *el-*).] — *se-di'tion-ist* *n.* *se-di-tious* (*sī-dī'sh'əs*) *adj.* 1. Of or having the nature of sedition. 2. Given to or guilty of engaging in or promoting sedition. — *se-di'tious-ly* *adv.* — *se-di'tious-ness* *n.* *se-duce* (*sī-dūs'*, -*dyūs'*) *tr.v.* -*duced*, -*duc-ing*, -*duc-es*. 1. To lead away from duty, accepted principles, or proper conduct. 2. To induce to engage in sex. 3. a. To entice or beguile into a desired state or position. b. To win over; attract. [ME *seduisen* < OFr. *seduire*, *seduis*, alteration (influenced by Med.Lat. *seducere*, to lead astray < Lat., to lead away: *sē*, apart; see *s(w)e-* + *ducere*, to lead) of *sudire*, to seduce < Lat. *subducere*, to withdraw: *sub-*, sub- + *ducere*, to lead; see *deuk-*.] — *se-duce'a-ble*, *se-duc'i-ble* *adj.* — *se-duc'er* *n.* *se-duce-ment* (*sī-dūs'mənt*, -*dyūs'-*) *n.* 1. Seduction. 2. Something that seduces. *se-duc-tion* (*sī-dük'shən*) *n.* 1. a. The act of seducing. b. The condition of being seduced. 2. Something that seduces or has the qualities to seduce. [Lat. *seductio*, *seduction-* < *seductus*, p.part. of *seducere*, to lead astray. See *seduce*.] *se-duc-tive* (*sī-dük'tiv*) *adj.* Tending to seduce. — *se-duc-tive-ly* *adv.* — *se-duc-tive-ness* *n.* *se-duc-tress* (*sī-dük'trīs*) *n.* A woman who seduces. See Usage Note at *ess*. *se-du'ous* (*sē'dū-əs*) *adj.* Persevering and constant in effort or application; assiduous. [Lat. *sedulus* < *sedulo*, zealously: *sē*, without; see *s(w)e-* + *dolō*, ablative of *dolus*, trickery (prob. < Gk. *dolos*, cunning; see *del-*).] — *se-du'ous-ness*, *se-du'ous-ty* (*sī-dōō'lē-tē*, -*dyōō'-*) *n.* *se-dum* (*sē-dəm*) *n.* Any of numerous plants of the genus *Sedum*, having thick fleshy leaves. [ME *cedum* < Lat. *sedum*, houseleek.] *see'* (*sē*) *v.* saw (*sō*), seen (*sēm*), see-ing, sees. — *tr.* 1. To perceive with the eye. 2. a. To apprehend as if with the eye. b. To detect by means analogous to use of the eye. 3. To have a mental image of; visualize. 4. To understand; comprehend. 5. To consider to be; regard. 6. To believe possible; imagine. 7. To foresee. 8. To know through firsthand experience; undergo. 9. To give rise to or be characterized by: *The nineties will see much change*. 10. To find out; ascertain. 11. To refer to; read. 12. To take note of; recognize: *see only the good aspects*. 13. To meet or be in the company of. 14. To share the companionship of often or regularly. 15. a. To visit socially; call on. b. To visit for consultation. 16. To admit or receive, as for consultation or a social visit: *The doctor will see you now*. 17. To attend; view. 18. To escort; attend. 19. To make sure; take care. 20. Games. a. To meet (a bet) in card games. b. To meet the bet of (another player). — *intr.* 1. To have the power to perceive with or as if with the eye. 2. To understand; comprehend. 3. To consider. 4. a. To go and look: *She had to see for herself*. b. To ascertain; find out. 5. To have foresight. 6. To take note. — *phrasal verbs*. See about. 1. To attend to. 2. To investigate. See after. To share care of. See off. To take leave of (someone). See out. To escort (a guest) to the door. See through. 1. To understand the true character or nature of. 2. To provide unstinting support, cooperation, or management in good times and bad. See to. To attend to. — *Idiom*. See red. Informal. To be extremely angry. [ME *sen* < OE *seon*. See *sek'-*.] *Syns*: see, behold, note, notice, remark, espy, descry, observe, contemplate, survey, view, perceive, discern. These verbs refer to being or becoming visually or mentally aware of something. See, the most general, can mean merely to use the faculty of sight but more often implies recognition, understanding, or appreciation: "If I have seen further (than ... Descartes) it is by standing upon the shoulders of Giants"

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secularity

see¹

Exhibit A
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Seder

a pat	oi boy
a pay	ou out
ar care	ōō took
a father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
i plt	th thin
i ple	th this
ir pier	hw which
ō pot	th vision
ō toe	ā about
ō paw	item

Stress marks:

¹ (primary);

² (secondary), as in

dictionary (dik'shā-nēr'ē)

1380

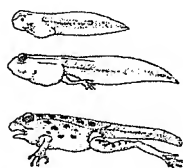
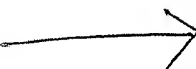
tachy-

Taft



taco

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tadpole
Development of a
northern leopard frog
Rana pipiens

tachos, speed + -METER.] — tach'o·met'rlic (tāk'ə-mēt'rik) adj. — ta·chom'e·try n.

tachy- pref. Rapid; accelerated: tachymeter. [Gk. takhu- < takhu-, swift.]

tach·y·car·di·a (tāk'ī-kār'dē-ə) n. A rapid heart rate, esp. one above 100 beats per minute in an adult. [TACHY- + Gk. kardia, heart; see CARDIA.]

ta·chyg·ra·phy (tā-kīg'rā-fē, tā-) n. The art or practice of rapid writing or shorthand, esp. the stenography of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

tach·y·lyte also tach·y·lite (tāk'ə-lī'tē) n. A glassy black basalt of volcanic origin. [Ger. Tachylit: Gk. takhu-, tachy- + Gk. lutos, soluble (< luein, to loosen; see leu-).]

ta·chym·e·ter (tā-kīm'ē-tar, tā-) n. A surveying instrument used for the rapid determination of distances, elevations, and bearings. — ta·chym'e·try n.

tach·y·on (tāk'ē-ōn') n. A hypothetical subatomic particle that travels faster than the speed of light. — tach'y·on'ic adj.

tac·it (tās'it) adj. 1. Not spoken. 2. Implied by or inferred from actions or statements. 3. Archaic. Not speaking; silent. [Lat. tacitus, silent, p.part. of tacēre, to be silent.] — tac'it·ly adv. — tac'it·ness n.

tac·i·turn (tās'ī-tūrn') adj. Habitually untalkative. [Fr. taciturne < Ofr. < Lat. taciturnus < tacitus, silent. See TACT.] — tac'it·ur'ni·ty (tār'ni-tē) n. — tac'it·turn·ly adv.

Tac·i·tus (tās'ī-tūs), Publius Cornelius. A.D. 55?–120? Roman historian whose works concern Rome in the 1st cent. A.D.

tack¹ (tāk) n. 1. A short light nail with a sharp point and a flat head. 2. Naut. a. A line for holding down the weather clew of a course. b. A line for hauling the outer lower corner of a studdingsail to the boom. c. The part of a sail, such as the weather clew of a course, to which this line is fastened. d. The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. 3. Naut. a. The position of a vessel relative to the side from which the wind is blowing. b. The act of changing a sailing vessel's course by bringing the bow across the wind. c. The distance or leg sailed between changes of position or direction. 4. a. A course of action meant to minimize opposition to the attainment of a goal. b. An approach, esp. one of a series of changing approaches. 5. A large loose stitch made as a temporary binding or as a marker. 6. Stickiness, as that of a newly painted surface. — v. tacked, tack·ing, tacks. — tr. 1. To fasten or attach with or as if with a tack. 2. To fasten or mark (cloth or a seam, for example) with a loose basting stitch. 3. To put together loosely and arbitrarily: tacked some stories together in an attempt to write a novel. 4. To add as an extra item; append. 5. Naut. To bring (a vessel) into the wind in order to change course or direction. — intr. 1. Naut. a. To change the direction or course of a vessel by bringing the bow across the wind. b. To change tack: The ship tacked to starboard. 2. To change one's course of action. [ME tak, fastener < ONFr. taque, prob. of Gmc. orig.] — tack'er n.

tack² (tāk) n. Food, esp. coarse or inferior foodstuffs. (?)

tack³ (tāk) n. The harness for a horse, including the bridle and saddle. [Short for TACKLE.]

tack·le (tāk'al) n. 1. The equipment used in a sport or an occupation, esp. in fishing; gear. 2. (also tā'kal). Naut. a. A system of ropes and blocks that provides a mechanical advantage, used for lifting weights and controlling spars and rigging. b. A rope and its pulley. 3. Football. a. Either of the two line players on a team positioned between the guard and the end. b. This position. c. The act of stopping an opponent carrying the ball, esp. by forcing the opponent to the ground. — v. -led, -ling, -les. — tr. 1. To take on and wrestle with (an opponent or a problem, for example). 2. Football. To make a tackle on (an opponent carrying the ball). 3. To harness (a horse). — intr. Football. To tackle an opponent. [ME takel < MDu. or MLGer.] — tack'ler n.

tack·ling (tāk'ling) n. Gear; tackle.

tack·y¹ (tāk'ē) adj. -i·er, -i·est. Slightly adhesive or gummy to the touch; sticky. [< TACK¹.] — tack'y¹·ness n.

tack·y² (tāk'ē) adj. -i·er, -i·est. Informal. 1. Neglected and in a state of disrepair. 2. a. Lacking style or good taste; tawdry. b. Distasteful or offensive; tasteless. [< tackey, an inferior horse.] — tack'y²·ly adv. — tack'y²·ness n.

Tac·na (tāk'nā, tāk'nā). A town of S Peru N of Arica, Chile; became part of Peru in 1929. Pop. 97,173.

ta·co (tā'kō) n., pl. -cos. A corn tortilla folded around a filling such as ground meat or cheese. [Am.Sp. < Sp., plug, wad of bank notes.]

Ta·co·ma (tā-kō'mā). A city of W-central WA on an arm of Puget Sound S of Seattle. Pop. 176,664.

Ta·con·ic Mountains (tā-kō'n'ik). A range of the Appalachian Mts. rising to 1,163.9 m (3,816 ft).

tac·o·nite (tāk'ə-nī'tē) n. A variety of chert containing magnetite and hematite, mined as an iron ore. [After the Taconic (MOUNTAINS).]

tact (tākt) n. 1. Acute sensitivity to what is proper and appropriate in dealing with others, including the ability to speak or act without offending. 2. Archaic. The sense of touch. [Fr. < Ofr., sense of touch < Lat. tactus < p.part. of tangere, to touch. See tag-*.]

tact·ful (tākt'fəl) adj. Possessing or exhibiting tact; considerate and discreet. — tact'ful·ly adv. — tact'ful·ness n.

tac·tic (tāk'tik) n. An expedient for achieving a goal; a maneuver. [Fr. tactique, tactics < Gk. taktika. See TACTICS.]

tac·ti·cal (tāk'tī-kal) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or using tactics. 2. a. Of, relating to, used in, or involving military or naval operations that are smaller, closer to base, and less significant than strategic operations. b. Carried out in support of military or naval operations. 3. Marked by adroitness, ingenuity, or skill. — tac'ti·cal·ly adv.

tac·ti·cian (tāk'tish'ən) n. 1. One who is skilled in the planning and execution of military tactics. 2. A clever maneuverer.

tac·tics (tāk'tiks) n. 1. a. (used with a sing. v.) The military art that deals with securing objectives set by strategy, esp. the technique of deploying and directing troops, ships, and aircraft in efficient maneuvers against an enemy. b. (used with pl. v.) Maneuvers used against an enemy. 2. (used with sing. or pl. v.) A procedure or set of maneuvers engaged in to achieve an end, an aim, or a goal. [NLat. tactica < Gk. taktika < neut. pl. of taktikos, of order < taktos, arranged, tassein, tag-, to arrange.]

tac·tile (tāk'til, -tīl') adj. 1. a. Perceptible to the sense of touch; tangible. b. Characterized by or conveying an idea of tangibility: "Heaven must thus continue to be a part of tactile language" (Helen Vendler). 2. Used for feeling; tactile organ. 3. Of, relating to, or proceeding from the sense of touch; tactual. [< Lat. tactilis < tactus, p.part. of tangere, touch. See TACT.] — tac'tile·ly adv. — tac'til'·i·ty (-tīl'ē-ē-ē) n.

tactile corpuscle n. Any of numerous minute oval end organs of touch in sensitive skin, as in the fingertips.

tac·tion (tāk'shən) n. The act of touching; contact. [Lat. tactio, taction- < tactus, p.part. of tangere, to touch. See TACT.]

tact·less (tāk'tlēs) adj. Lacking or exhibiting a lack of tact; bluntly inconsiderate or indiscreet. — tact'less·ly adv. — tact'less·ness n.

tac·tu·al (tāk'tshō-əl) adj. Tactile. [Lat. tactus, touch; TACT + -AL.] — tac'tu·al·ly adv.

tad (tād) n. Informal. 1. A small boy. 2. A small amount; degree; a bit. [Perh. short for TADPOLE.]

tad·pole (tād'pōl') n. The limbless aquatic larva of a frog, toad, having gills and a long flat tail. [ME taddepol: < tode, toad; see TOAD + pol, head; see POL.]

Ta·dzhi·k (tā-jīk', tā-) n. & adj. Var. of Tajik.

Ta·dzhi·k·i·ā (tā-jīk'ē, tā-) n. & adj. Var. of Tajik.

Ta·dzhi·k·i·stān (tā-jīk'ē'stān', -stān', tā-jī-kyi'stān') n. Tajikistan.

Tae·gu (ti-gō'). A city of SE South Korea NNW of P. Pop. 2,031,000.

Tae·jon (ti-jōn', -jōn'). A city of central South Korea SE of Seoul. Pop. 800,000.

tae kwon do (ti'kwōn' dō') n. A Korean art of self-defense; a style of karate. [Korean t'aekwōndo: < tae-, to tramp; kwōn, fist + -do, way.]

tael (tāl) n. 1. Any of various units of weight used in East Asia, roughly equivalent to 38 grams (1 1/3 ounces). 2. A monetary unit formerly used in China, equivalent in value to the weight of standard silver. [Port. < Malay tahi, tael.]

tāe·ni·ā also tāe·ni·ā (tē'nē-ā) n., pl. -ni·āe (-nē-ē') or tāe·ni·āe 1. A narrow band or ribbon for the hair that was worn in ancient Greece. 2. Archit. A band in the Doric order that separates the frieze from the architrave. 3. Anat. A ribbon of tissue or muscle. 4. A flatworm of the genus Taenia, which includes many tapeworms. [Lat., ribbon, tapeworm < Gk. tainia. See ten-*.]

tāe·ni·ā·sis also tāe·ni·ā·sis (tē'nē-ā-sis) n. Infestation by tapeworms.

taf·fe·ta (tāf'fē-tā) n. A crisp smooth plain-woven fabric of a slight sheen, made of various fibers, such as silk, rayon, nylon, and used esp. for women's garments. [ME < taffetas < Oltal. taffeta < Turk. tafta < Pers. tāftah, linen cloth < p.part. of tāftan, to twist, spin.] — taf'fe·tā adj.

taff·rail (tāf'rāl', -rāl) n. Naut. 1. The rail around the stern of a vessel. 2. The flat upper part of the stern of a vessel, of wood and often richly carved. [Alteration of taffrail carved panel < Du. tafereel, panel for carving or painting. MDu. tafereel, tafereel < Ofr. tablel. See TABLEAU.]

taffrail log n. Naut. See patent log.

taf·fy (tāf'fē) n., pl. -fies. A sweet chewy candy of molasses and brown sugar boiled until very thick and then pulled out into a glossy and holds its shape. [?]

taf·i·ā also taf·fi·ā (tāf'fē-ā) n. A cheap rum distilled from molasses and refuse sugar in the West Indies. [Fr. < West Indian Creole orig.]

Taft (tāft), Helen. 1861–1943. First Lady of the U.S. (1931–1933).

Taft, Lorado. 1860–1936. Amer. sculptor whose works include The Fountain of Time in Chicago (1922).

Taft, William Howard. 1857–1930. The 27th President of the U.S. (1909–13), who later served as chief justice of the Supreme Court (1921–30).